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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/733,648

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EXAMINER

THOMAS, ERIC M

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3714

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

06/04/2008

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/733,648	Applicant(s) POLAK ET AL.	
	Examiner Eric M. Thomas	Art Unit 3714	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 February 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2-47, 51, 52, 54-58 and 60-62 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2-47, 51, 52, 54-58 and 60-62 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

This is in response to the amendments filed on 2/15/08; claims 2, 26, 30, 51, 54, and 61 have been amended, claims 1, 48 – 50, 53, and 59 have been cancelled, and claim 62 has been added. Claims 2 - 47, 51, 52, 54 - 58, and 60 - 62 are now pending in the current application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2 - 22, 24, 25, 27 - 29, 31, 38 – 46, 52, 54, 55, 58, 60, and 61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nulph (U.S. 6,203,011) in view of Katz (U.S. 2003/0060261).

Regarding claims 2 and 3, Nulph provides a prepaid wagering card, (col. 9, lines 15 – 16), wherein the entries disclose a lottery format on at least one side of the wagering card that includes a plurality of random numbers wherein activation information, that is configured to electronically activate, is provided on at least one side of the wagering card, wherein the activation of the wagering card is a requirement or prerequisite to playing the wagering card game (col. 1, lines 30 – 33; col. 2, lines 32 - 42 and fig. 4). Nulph also discloses that the user is able to redeem the wagering card to claim a prize, if it is a winning ticket, (col. 6, lines 5 – 11), wherein the prepaid wagering

card is displays the activation information while concealing the redemption information, so as to prevent the redemption information from being used to electronically redeem the prepaid wagering card, (fig. 4), but is silent on the issue of the prepaid wagering card having a first and second side. In a related art, however, Stoken teaches of a wagering card, wherein the card has a front and back view (par. 0072). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to the two-sided wagering card of Katz into the art of Nulph in order provide information on the card that is both helpful to the player and useful to the participation of the game.

Regarding claims 4 and 5, Nulph provides a prepaid wagering card that discloses date and identification information of the card provided on at least one side of the wagering card (fig. 4).

Regarding claim 6, Nulph provides a prepaid wagering card that includes a serial number, (fig. 4), but is silent on the issue of the prepaid card including a PIN. In a related art, however, Katz provides a wagering card game that teaches the use of a PIN within the wagering system (par. 0021). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teachings of Katz into the art disclosed by Nulph in order to the user another form of player identification.

Regarding claims 7 - 9, and 11 – 13, Nulph provides a prepaid wagering card that is capable of having the activation or redemption information in a machine – readable form that includes at least a bar code or magnetic strip and is capable of being read by a reading device other a specific lottery terminal (col. 4, lines 3 – 6 and col. 6, lines 46 – 50).

Regarding claims 10 and 14, Nulph provides a prepaid wagering card that is capable of having the activation or redemption information in a machine – readable form, but is silent on the issue of the activation or redemption information being encrypted. In a related art, however, Katz provides a wagering card game where certain information is encrypted (par. 0014 and par.0119). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to make the activation or redemption information in the art disclosed by Nulph to be encrypted in order to provide extra security to certain information related to the user.

Regarding claims 15 – 17, Nulph is silent on the issue of a prepaid wagering card having a designated area for a user to put his/her name. In a related, however, Katz provides a wagering game that teaches that a user is able to put his/her name information on the wagering card (fig. 17). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include contact information into the art disclosed by Nulph in order to provide a better communication session.

Regarding claim 18, Nulph provides a prepaid wagering card that includes designated area that can be used for a confirmation number (fig. 4).

Regarding claim 19, Nulph provides a prepaid wagering card that includes promotional information on at least one side of the card (fig. 4).

Regarding claims 20 and 21, Nulph provides a prepaid wagering card that includes instructional information on how to activate the prepaid wagering card on at least one side of the card (fig. 4).

Regarding claim 22, Nulph provides a prepaid wagering card wherein the predetermined lottery is identified on the card (fig. 5).

Regarding claim 23, Nulph provides a prepaid wagering card, wherein the dimensions of the card are similar to the dimensions of a credit card (figs. 4 - 7).

Regarding claims 24 and 25, Nulph provides a prepaid wagering card that discloses the use of a plurality of prepaid wagering cards that are identified uniquely so that the cards can be played individually (col. 1, line 58 – col. 2, line 14).

Regarding claims 27 and 29, Nulph provides a method of playing a prepaid wagering card game that discloses storing the wagering card information in a database (col. 2, lines 2 – 5).

Regarding claim 31, Nulph provides a method of activating a prepaid wagering card, but is silent on the issue of wagers being processed in the same transaction as activating the prepaid wagering card. In a related art, however, Katz teaches a method wherein the wagers based on the wagering card are processed in a same transaction as activating the wagering card (par. 0109). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teachings of Protheroe disclosed by Nulph in order to provide the customer with more convenience and satisfaction while purchasing a prepaid wagering card.

Regarding claims 38, 39, 42, and 52, Nulph provides a method of playing a prepaid wagering card wherein the user communicates with the lottery system by submitting the card information to verify that the wagering card is valid or activated, (col. 2, lines 8 – 14), the user is also required to submit a first wager to the wagering system

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which is then transmitted to the lottery system through a second communications link and registers the first wager and is capable of transmitting a second wager from the lottery system and storing the second wager in the database (col. 2, lines 16 – 43, col. 7, lines 52 – 63).

Regarding claim 40, Nulph provides a method of playing a prepaid wagering card that teaches at least one of said communication links is the Internet (col. 1, lines 23 – 24 col. 4, lines 29 - 33).

Regarding claim 41, Nulph provides a method of playing a prepaid wagering card that teaches that the first communications link is a telephone line (col. 4, lines 30 – 31).

Regarding claims 43 and 61, Nulph provides a method of playing a prepaid wagering card that teaches the use of voice communication (col. 4, lines 10 – 14).

Regarding claims 44 – 46, Nulph provides a method of playing a prepaid wagering card wherein the wagering card is operable to be wagered after activation of the card and at any time within the predetermined period time (col. 1, lines 27 – 39).

Regarding claim 58, Nulph teaches that each play spot on the wagering card having a value that are selected from a values that are randomly distributed on the cards. The examiner interprets this as the system having a random number generator that generates the plurality of random numbers (col. 1, lines 58 – 66).

Regarding claim 60, Nulph teaches of how after the purchase information of a prepaid wagering card is transmitted by a server to the data processor (col. 1, lines 27 – 39).

Regarding claim 61, Nulph provides a system for a prepaid wagering card that discloses a database, which stores a plurality of random numbers of a prepaid wagering card, (col. 2, lines 2 – 5), a processor that is capable of accessing the data store, wherein after the prepaid wagering card is purchased, the processor changes the status information of the prepaid wagering card to indicate that the prepaid wagering card has been properly distributed to a user, (col. 4, lines 3 - 17), wherein once the status of the prepaid wagering card has been updated, the processor stores an activation date of the prepaid wagering card, (col. 6, lines 13 – 19 and fig. 4), wherein the user may then communicate with the processor and provides the identifying information of the card, (col. 6, lines 46 – 52), wherein once the processor receives the identifying information, the processor determines whether or not the card may be used in the lottery game and informs the user of the authenticity of the card, (col. 7, lines 52 - 65). Nulph's system also discloses feature wherein the user may communicate with the processor through a voice prompt via telephone or a text prompt via a computer network. The examiner interprets this as the system disclosing an interactive voice response system that could be used during a communications session between the processor and the user (col. 5, lines 19 - 28).

Claims 26, 28, 30, 30, 32, 33, 36, 37, 47, 51, 54 - 57, and 62 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nulph (U.S. 6,203,011) in view of Leason et al. (U.S.6,251,017).

Regarding claims 26, 28, and 62, Nulph provides a method of playing a prepaid wagering card game that generates a plurality of random numbers and a prepaid

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wagering card, wherein each card having one or more spaces provided for the user in the format of a predetermined lottery (col. 1, line 58 – col. 2, line 14, and col. 6, lines 12 – 32), wherein the identification information is configured to facilitate the identification of the prepaid card, (col. 3, lines 60 – 63), the activation information is configured to facilitate the electronic activation of the wagering card, (col. 2, lines 5 – 10), and the redemption information is configured to facilitate the redemption of the wagering card, (col. 6, lines 5 – 11). Nulph also provides a prepaid wagering card processing system that is configured to authenticate the prepaid wagering card when the card is purchased at a POS terminal, (col. 1, lines 27 – 31; col. 2, lines 43 – 63), activate or verify the prepaid wagering card when the process system electronically receives the activation information of the prepaid card, (col. 1, lines 27 – 31; col. 2, lines 60 – 66), but is silent on the issue of a point of sale terminal being a non – traditional lottery terminal. In a related art, however, Leason provides a lottery card game wherein the point of sale terminal may be non – traditional lottery terminal that is configured to facilitate a sale of a non – lottery product without a communication interface with a traditional lottery terminal (col. 1, lines 11 – 18). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teachings of Leason into the art disclosed by Nulph in order to increase the sales of the prepaid cards by attracting more or repeat customers.

Regarding claims 30, 32, 33, 37, 47, 56, and 57 Nulph provides a method of activating and redeeming a prepaid wagering card but is silent on the issue of discussing the process of how to activate the card through the lottery retailers. In a

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related art, however, Protheroe teaches a method of activating a wagering card that is capable of determining what kind of retailer the card is being activated at that discloses lottery sales terminals that reads the card information purchased and forwards the information to the lottery processing system which in turn updates the information of the card and returns this information back to the requesting sales terminal to verify that the card is activated (col. 7, lines 7 – 38). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teachings of Leason into the art disclosed by Nulph in order to maintain a record of wagering card purchases to be included with the record merchandise transactions recorded by the sales terminals.

Regarding claims 34 and 35, Nulph is silent on the issue of having sales information that includes the date and where the prepaid wagering card was purchased. In a related art, however, Leason provides a wagering card game wherein the wagering card includes the date and time information at where the wagering card was sold (col. 10, lines 20 – 26). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include date and time information on the wagering disclosed by Nulph in order to provide a unique identifier for the card.

Regarding claim 36, Nulph provides a method of activating a prepaid wagering card but is silent on the issue of the sales terminal being a point of terminal. In a related art, however, Leason teaches a method wherein the sales terminal is point of sale (POS) terminal (col. 11, lines 1 - 3). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include a POS terminal into the art

disclosed by Nulph so that the customer can purchase one or more wagering cards while checking out his or her merchandise purchases.

Regarding claim 51, Nulph provides a method of playing a prepaid wagering card wherein the user communicates with the lottery system by submitting the card information to verify that the wagering card is valid or activated, (col. 2, lines 8 – 14), the user is also required to submit a first wager to the wagering system which is then transmitted to the lottery system through a second communications link and registers the first wager and is capable of transmitting a second wager from the lottery system and storing the second wager in the database (col. 2, lines 16 – 43, col. 7, lines 52 – 63), but is silent on the issue of a point of sale terminal being a non – traditional lottery terminal. In a related art, however, Leason provides a lottery card game wherein the point of sale terminal may be non – traditional lottery terminal that is configured to facilitate a sale of a non – lottery product without a communication interface with a traditional lottery terminal (col. 1, lines 11 – 18). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teachings of Leason into the art disclosed by Nulph in order to increase the sales of the prepaid cards by attracting more or repeat customers.

Regarding claims 54 and 55, Nulph provides a system of a prepaid wagering card that discloses a database that stores a plurality of random numbers of prepaid wagering medium, a data processor that is capable of accessing the database that when after a prepaid medium is purchased, the data processor receives the purchase information and changes the status of the prepaid medium and applies an activation

date of the prepaid medium in the database, wherein a user wanting to place a wager with the prepaid wagering card, a communication session is established with the data processor, wherein the player provides identification information, the data processor determines whether or not the prepaid wagering card is valid and then forwards this information to the user, this information is then forwarded to a distributor along with any possible confirmation information (col. 3, line 55 – col. 4, line 2, col. 4, lines 29 – 52, col. 5, lines 13 – 19, and lines 41 – 51), but is silent on the issue of a point of sale terminal being a non – traditional lottery terminal. In a related art, however, Leason provides a lottery card game wherein the point of sale terminal may be non – traditional lottery terminal that is configured to facilitate a sale of a non – lottery product without a communication interface with a traditional lottery terminal (col. 1, lines 11 – 18). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teachings of Leason into the art disclosed by Nulph in order to increase the sales of the prepaid cards by attracting more or repeat customers.

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 23 under 35 U.S.C. 112 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of *Nulph* (U.S. 6,203,011).
2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 2 - 47, 51, 52, 54 - 58, and 60 - 62 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

3. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eric M. Thomas whose telephone number is (571) 272-1699. The examiner can normally be reached on 7a.m. - 3p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert Pezzuto can be reached on (571) 272-6996. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Robert E Pezzuto/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3714